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Contents

notation system in which a
cient multiplied by a power of

(C) 12

atillators) The optical photons
idence of a particle or photon of
illator. *Note:* Optical photons
photons with energies correspond
een 2000 and 15 000 angstroms. *See also:*
radiation. (NPS) 398-1972r

The rapid changes in irradiance
laser beam. (LEO) 586-1990w

on of fluctuation of the amplitude of a
r changes in the transmission path or
The term scintillation is sometimes used to
ns of phase and angle of arrival. *See also:*
(AP/PROP) 211-1997

ions in the received signal from a complex
ur due to changes in aspect angle or other
ause this term has been applied variously
n and scintillation error, use of one of these
s is recommended to avoid ambiguity.
(AES) 686-1997

The combination of scintillation-counter
ed circuitry for detection and measurement
on. (NPS) 398-1972r

cesium resolution The scintillation-
solution for the gamma ray or conversion
um-137. *See also:* scintillation counter.
(NPS) 398-1972r

energy resolution A measure of the
in energy between two particles or pho-
diation that can be discerned by the scin-
Quantitatively, it is the fractional standard
f the energy distribution curve. *Note:* The
th at half maximum of the energy distri-
FM/E_1) is frequently used as a measure of
unter energy resolution where E_1 is the
ution curve. *See also:* scintillation counter.
(NPS) 398-1972r

energy-resolution constant The product
he scintillation-counter energy resolution,
fractional full width at half maximum
he specified energy. *See also:* scintillation
(NPS) 175-1960w

head The combination of scintillators and
ocells that produces electric pulses or other
response to ionizing radiation. *See also:*
r; phototube. (NPS) 175-1960w

time discrimination A measure of the
time between two individually discernible
ely, it is the standard deviation of the time-
e. *Note:* The full width at half maximum of the
is frequently used as a measure of the time
also: scintillation counter. 160-1957w

me The time required for the rate of emis-
ions of a scintillation to decrease from 90%
mum value. *Note:* Optical photons, for the
andard, are photons with energies corre-
lengths between 2000 and 15 000 ang-
cintillation counter. (NPS) 398-1972r

n The time interval from the emission of
ion of a scintillation until 90% of the op-
scintillation have been emitted. *Note:* Op-
photons with energies corresponding to
en 2000 and 15 000 angstroms. *See also:*
r. (NPS) 398-1972r

index The ratio of the second moment to the first
squared of the intensity. (AP/PROP) 211-1997

rise-time The time required for the rate of emission
of photons of a scintillation to increase from 10% to
of its maximum value. *Note:* Optical photons are pho-
with energies corresponding to wavelengths between
and 15 000 angstroms. *See also:* scintillation counter.
(NPS) 398-1972r

The body of scintillator material together with its
See also: scintillation counter. (NPS) 398-1972r

conversion efficiency The ratio of the optical pho-
energy emitted by a scintillator to the incident energy of
or photon of ionizing radiation. *Note:* The efficiency
is generally a function of the type and energy of ionizing
tion. Optical photons are photons with energies corre-
ding to wavelengths between 2000 and 15 000 ang-
stroms. *See also:* scintillation counter. (NPS) 175-1960w

material A material that emits optical photons in
response to ionizing radiation. *Notes:* 1. There are five major
classes of scintillator materials, namely:

a) inorganic crystals such as NaI(Tl) single crystals, ZnS(Ag)
screens;

b) organic crystals (such as, anthracene, trans-stilbene);

c) solution scintillators: (1) liquid, (2) plastic, (3) glass;

d) gaseous scintillators;

e) Cerenkov scintillators.

2. Optical photons are photons with energies corresponding
to wavelengths between 2000 and 15 000 angstroms. *See*
also: scintillation counter. (NPS) 398-1972r

material total conversion efficiency The ratio of
the optical photon energy produced to the energy of a particle
or photon of ionizing radiation that is totally absorbed in the
scintillator material. *Note:* The efficiency is generally a func-
tion of the type and energy of the ionizing radiation. Optical
photons are photons with energies corresponding to wave-
lengths between 2000 and 15 000 angstroms. *See also:* scin-
tillation counter. (NPS) 398-1972r

photon distribution (in number) The statistical dis-
tribution of the number of optical photons produced in the
scintillator by total absorption of monoenergetic particles.
Note: Optical photons are photons with energies correspond-
ing to wavelengths between 2000 and 15 000 angstroms. *See*
also: scintillation counter. (NPS) 398-1972r

clipping A computer graphics technique in which portions of
display elements that lie outside of the physical bounds of a
window or view volume are removed. *See also:* wrap-around;
clipping. (C) 610.6-1991w

SCN *See:* specification change notice.

scope (1) (navigation aids) The face of a cathode-ray tube or
a display of similar appearance. A colloquial abbreviation of
oscilloscope. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

(2) (scheme programming language) The region of a pro-
gram's source text that is associated with a linguistic con-
struct. Normally used with "variable" to describe the region
over which a variable is bound: "the scope of a variable."
(C/MM) 1178-1990r

(3) The face of a cathode-ray tube or a display of similar
appearance. *Note:* The term *scope* is a colloquial abbreviation
of the word *oscilloscope*. (AES) 686-1997

(4) *See also:* transit. (T&D/PE) 524-1992r

scored card A special card that contains one or more scored
lines to facilitate precise folding or separation of certain parts
of the card. *See also:* processable scored card.
(C) 610.10-1994w

**scoring system (motion-picture production) (electroacous-
tics)** A recording system used for recording music to be
luminous sensations under specified photometric conditions, lm, being chosen so that the maximum value of this ratio is unity. Unless otherwise indicated, the values used for the spectral luminous efficiency function relate to scotopic vision by the photometric standard observer having the characteristics laid down by the International Commission on Illumination. (ED) [127]

scotopic vision (illuminating engineering) Vision mediated essentially or exclusively by the rods. It is generally associated with adaptation to a luminance below about 0.034 cd/in^2, (2.2 $\times 10^{-5}$ cd/in^2), (0.01 fL). (EEC/IE) [126]

Scott-connected transformer, interlacing impedance voltage The single-phase voltage applied from the midtap of the main transformer winding to both ends, connected together, that is sufficient to circulate in the supply lines a current equal to the three-phase line current. The current in each half of the winding is 50% of this value. *See also:* efficiency.
(IA) [61]

Scott-connected transformer per-unit resistance The measured watts expressed in per-unit on the base of the rated kilovolt-ampere of the teaser winding. (IA) [61]

Scott or T-connected transformer (power and distribution transformers) An assembly used to transfer energy from a three-phase circuit to a two-phase circuit, or vice versa, or from a three-phase circuit to another three-phase circuit. The assembly consists of a main transformer with a tap at its midpoint connected directly between of the phase wires of a three-phase circuit, and of a teaser transformer connected between the mid-tap of the main transformer and a third phase wire of the three-phase circuit. The other windings of the transformers may be connected to provide either a two-phase or a three-phase output. Alternatively, this may be accomplished with an assembly utilizing a three-legged core with main and teaser coil assemblies located on the two outer legs, and with a center leg which has no coil assembly and provides a common magnetic circuit for the two outer legs. *See also:* teaser transformer; interlacing impedance voltage of a Scott-connected transformer; main transformer.
(PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r

SCR *See:* semiconductor controlled rectifier; silicon controlled rectifier; reverse-blocking triode thyristor.

scram (power operations) The rapid shutdown of a nuclear reactor. Usually, a scram is accomplished by rapid insertion of safety or control rods, or both. Emergencies or deviations from normal operation may require scramming the reactor by manual or automatic means. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s

scraper hoist A power-driven hoist operating a scraper to move material (generally ore or coal) to a loading point.
(EEC/PE) [119]

scratch (A) To physically erase data from its medium. (B) To logically delete the identification of data from its medium.
(C) 610.5-1990

scratch file A file used as a work area to hold data temporarily.
(C) 610.5-1990w

scratchpad area (SPA) A portion of computer memory shared by a set of computer programs or processes for some special purpose. For example, memory used by two programs for interprocess communication. *Synonym:* scratchpad RAM.
(C) 610.5-1990w, 610.10-1994w

scratchpad memory *See:* temporary storage.

scratchpad RAM *See:* scratchpad area.

screen (1) (rotating machinery) A port cover with multiple openings used to limit the entry of foreign objects.
(IA/APP) [90]

(2) (cathode-ray tubes) The surface of the tube upon which the visible pattern is produced. *See also:* electrode. (ED) 161-1971w

(3) A rectangular region of columns and lines on a terminal display. A screen may be a portion of a physical display device or may occupy the entire physical area of the display device. (C/PA) 9945-2-1993

(4) The portion of a display that is visible on the display device. A screen may show part of a page, an entire page, or several pages. *See also:* display device. (PE/NP) 1289-1998

(5) *See also:* display screen. (C) 610.10-1994w

screened conductor cable A cable in which the insulated conductor or conductors is/are enclosed in a conducting envelope or envelopes. (PE/IC/TR) C57.15-1968s

screen editor *See:* full-screen editor.

screen factor (electron-tube grid) The ratio of the actual area of the grid structure to the total area of the surface containing the grid. *See also:* electron tube. (ED) [45], [84]

screen font A font designed for use on a display device. *Note:* Usually matches closely the font used when printing. *Synonym:* graphical user interface font. (C) 610.10-1994w

screen grid A grid placed between a control grid and an anode, and usually maintained at a fixed positive potential, for the purpose of reducing the electrostatic influence of the anode in the space between the screen grid and the cathode. *See also:* grid; electrode. (ED) 161-1971w

screen-grid modulation Modulation produced by application of a modulating voltage between the screen grid and the cathode of any multigrid tube in which the carrier is present. (BT) 182A-1964w

screen image *See:* display image.

screening (telephone switching systems) The ability to accept or reject calls by using trunk or line class or trunk or line number information. (C) [85]

screening measurements Measurements made to detect radioactive material under routine conditions, but not used to quantify the amount of a given radionuclide. (NI) N42.23-1995

screening test A test, or combination of tests, intended to remove unsatisfactory items or those likely to exhibit early failures. *See also:* reliability. (R) [29]

screen protected *See: guarded.*

screen size The diameter of a cathode ray tube outside of its housing or, for a non-round tube, the length of the maximum diagonal of the display space after the tube has been mounted inside its housing. (C) 610.6-1991w

screen, viewing *See:* viewing area.

SC resource manager A resource manager that supports static configuration and does not support dynamic configuration of VXIbus devices. (C/MM) 1155-1992

screw machine (elevators) An electric driving machine, the motor of which raises and lowers a vertical screw through a nut with or without suitable gearing, and in which the upper end of the screw is connected directly to the car frame or platform. The machine may be of direct or indirect drive type. (EEC/PE) [119]

1) The cursor moves with the data

2) The cursor remains stationary while the data moves (C/PA) 9945-2-1993

scroll bar A visual user interface control, associated with a scrollable area, that indicates to a user that more information is available and can be scrolled into view. (C) 1295-1993w

scrolled window A window that presents information that exceeds the space available for display. The user uses the scroll bar to bring the contents currently outside the display area into view. (C) 1295-1993w

scrolling (1) (word processing) The process of moving text across a display screen to create the effect of a viewing window moving on a large page of a document. An operator may scroll left, right, up, or down in a document. *See also:* reverse scrolling. (C) 610.2-1987

(2) (computer graphics) The process of moving an entire display image in such a manner that new data appears within the viewport as old data disappears, to give a visual impression of vertical movement of the image. *Note:* The term scrolling is sometimes used to mean vertical or horizontal movement. *Contrast:* panning. (C) 610.6-1991w

(3) A method of viewing and moving the data displayed in which the data rolls continuously behind a fixed display frame. (PE/NP) 1289-1998

scrubber The node that marks packets as they go past in a ringlet, and discards any previously marked packet. This prevents damaged or misaddressed packets from circulating indefinitely. The scrubber also performs other housekeeping tasks for the ringlet. There is always exactly one scrubber on a ringlet. Normal nodes may all have scrubber capability built in, but exactly one is enabled as scrubber per ringlet. Often the scrubber will take responsibility for initializing a ringlet, but this could be done by another (unique) node. (C/MM) 1596-1992

SC system A VXIbus system with no DC devices. (C/MM) 1155-1992

sculling error (inertial sensors) (strapdown inertial systems) A system error resulting from the combined input of linear vibration along one axis and an angular oscillation, at the same frequency, around a perpendicular axis. In the computer processing, an apparent rectified acceleration is produced along an axis perpendicular to these two axes. (AES/GYAC) 528-1994

scuzzy Colloquial pronunciation for "SCSI." *See also:* small computer systems interface. (C) 610.10-1994w

SDC *See:* self-damping conductor.

SDD *See:* software design description.

SDL *See:* Specification and Description Language; software development library.

SDN *See:* software defined network.

SDP *See:* software development plan.

SDR *See:* system design review.

SDS *See:* sparse data scan; sequential data set.

SDU *See:* service data unit.

SDV (segment delay value (ARCHIVE)) *See:* Segment Delay Value.